

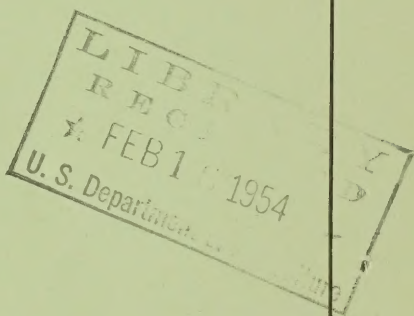
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AZALEAS

How To Plant and Care For Them



MARSHALL'S CAMELLIA NURSERY

6747 N. Rosemead Blvd.

San Gabriel, Calif.

ATlantic 6-0452

Belgian

Indica Azaleas

This group of Azaleas are noted for their very large and mostly double or semi-double flowers of various brilliant colors and variegations. They bloom well when quite young and make excellent pot plants. They are not quite as resistant to cold as the Kurumes and some other types, so young plants in particular should be protected from heavy frosts.

BLOOM—October to January (E) Early; January to March (M) Midseason; March to May (L) Late.

ADRIAN STUYART—A medium upright grower with double purple blooms produced in early spring. M.

ALBERT and ELIZABETH—Large beautiful double blooms, with salmon rose edge shading to white at the center. A good bushy grower. M.

ALFRED SANDERS—A medium compact grower that blooms from October to May. Bright double cherry red flowers. Very popular. E. M. L.

AVENIR—A strong growing, bushy and compact Azalea that produces a profusion of coppery orange blooms. E.

BLUSHING BRIDE—A low spreading compact plant with attractive dark green foliage. Large double blush pink blooms. L.

BRILLIANTA—A good growing, dark foliaged Azalea that produces beautiful double red blossoms in early spring. M.

CAMILLE VAN LANGENHOVE—A variegated form of *Vervaeana* Alba. Double white, striped and dotted rose. M. L.

ECLAREUR—A medium rather spreading grower, with double crimson blossoms. M.

ERIC SCHAME—A variegated form of Paul Schame. Medium grower, heavy bloomer. E. M.

IDEAL—A heavy blooming, early flowered, two-toned pink. Not a strong grower. E.

JANE PETERS—A compact upright grower with purplish red blooms. L.

JEAN HEARRENS—A compact bushy grower with very large, double bright pink blooms. M. L.

MME. CHAS. VUYLSTEKE — This brightest double red Belgian Azalea is a prolific bloomer, but a slow grower. E. M.

NIOBE — Medium upright growing variety with rounded foliage. Very double, pure white flowers. L.

ORCHIDFLORA—The very large semi-double orchid pink flowers, makes this an outstanding variety. Very popular. M.

PAUL SCHAME—This free flowering double salmon pink is a medium bushy grower. E. M.

PEARL de SWEYNARDE—This compact slow growing variety produces beautiful double white flowers that resemble rose buds when opening. M. L.

PINK PEARL—This popular good growing variety produces large, double clear light pink blossoms. M. L.

PROF. WOLTERS—Medium, spreading compact grower with large single pink flowers edged white, red throat. L.

RUBIS—A good late flowering double red, but not recommended for the colder sections. L.

SIMON MARDNER—A symmetrical grower with medium sized double rose red blossoms. E. M.

TEMPERANCE — An upright grower with large semi-double light lavender flowers. M. L.

TRIUMPH—A fast, spreading, grower with large double red flowers that open like rose buds. M.

VERVAENEANA—A very popular and satisfactory variety. Large, double salmon rose with lighter border. M. L.

VERVAENEANA ALBA—A very attractive bush with very large double pure white flowers. M. L.

VERVAENEANA CORAL—A salmon or coral colored sport of Vervaeana. M. L.

VERVAENEANA ROSEA—A two-toned pink form of Vervaeana. M. L.

VIOLACEA — A medium grower with fine stems and small dark green foliage. Medium sized, double deep violet flowers. M. L.

WHITE BRIDE — Similar to Blushing Bride, except pure white blooms. M. L.

WM. VAN ORANGE—A spreading bushy grower with large single deep orange, having fringed petals. M.

Kurume *and Other Types*

BRIDESMAID—A Kurume Azalea with single bright salmon blooms, produced in profusion in early spring.

CHRISTMAS STAR—Large beautiful, single blooms of deep red are borne on this rather loose, open growing Azalea. Tender to frost. E. M.

CORAL BELLS—A very popular Kurume Azalea, small shell pink blossoms borne in profusion. M.

FORMOSA—A strong, bushy, upright grower, with large single orchid flowers, borne in profusion. Will stand quite a sunny location. M. L.

FRANKIE—Fast, upright growing Kurume, single pink with a lighter throat. Blooms very heavy. M.

GULF PRIDE—An upright growing, semi-deciduous Azalea (*Ledifolia*) with single lavender blooms. Very hardy. M.

HEXE—Small, deep red, hose in hose blossoms are produced in profusion on a compact plant. M.

HEXE de SAFFELARE—A large flowered type of this popular variety. M.

MME. PERICAT—A hybrid that is a strong grower and heavy bloomer, with larger flowers than Kurumes. Light pink hose in hose flowers. M. L.

SERAPHIM—Single, flesh pink Kurume, good grower. M.

SNOWBIRD—Large growing and large flowered, single white. M. L.

SNOWDRIFT—A strong growing large single white with reflexed petals. Blooms Easter. L.

SNOW—A low, compact Kurume with pure white hose in hose flowers. M. L.

SWEETHEART SUPREME—A strong growing Pericat Azalea. Medium size, blush pink double flowers. M.

Azalea Culture

Azaleas thrive best in partial shade, but dense shade should be avoided. Older, well

established plants can be planted in full sun, except hot dry areas), if reflected heat is avoided.

Azaleas must have perfect drainage and an acid growing medium. In most conditions found in Southern California acid peat moss seems to give the best results.

PLANTING:

In planting Azaleas, we recommend a hole be dug that is twice the width and twice the depth of the pot that the plant is in. If the plant seems to be overgrown in the pot, then the hole should be slightly larger. If drainage is not excellent, the hole should be made and filled in with gravel up to twice the depth of the pot. When the hole is ready, fill it with wet peat and firm well; then remove enough peat in the center of hole so that when plant is removed from pot it will fill that portion which has been removed. Be sure that the plant sets slightly high, rather than in a depression. This helps to keep the soil from washing in and filling up the pores of the peat moss. In clay or fine textured soils, it is advisable to place a band of metal or wood around the edge of the peat moss, having it extend slightly below and above the surface to keep the soil and peat apart. This will last the plant for two or perhaps three years, if too much soil is not allowed to wash into the peat moss.

To transplant, cut down with a spade completely around the plant at the soil and peat line, prying slightly, and the plant is easily removed. No sacking will be necessary as the peat moss will be a mass of fibrous roots. If there seems to be much soil on the top or sides of the ball of peat moss, with a hose wash away as much soil as is possible without greatly damaging the ball. Then dig the hole slightly larger and add two or three more inches of fresh peat moss to the bottom and sides and replant.

Whenever a plant starts to turn yellow, take it out and wash away the soil and replant, but do not fertilize. If not too shady or too wet, it should respond satisfactorily after a few weeks of warm weather.

WATERING:

Azaleas are shallow rooted and will be damaged if allowed to become extremely

dry and excessive wilting results. Besides, peat moss when allowed to become extremely dry, does not readily absorb moisture and may require additional light waterings to put it in proper condition again. Neither will Azaleas stand a continued soggy condition, so water sufficiently to keep them moist only until the next period of watering.

An occasional heavy watering during the summer and especially just ahead of fertilizing will help to flush out any excessive salts that may have accumulated due to constant light waterings.

FERTILIZING:

Feed Azaleas lightly from the first of March to the first of August.

Cottonseed Meal, Acid Fertilizer or Liquid Fertilizer may be used with excellent results. Use them lightly as Azaleas are easily burned by fertilizer. Be sure the plant is wet before any fertilizer is applied and then water well after applying.

In the fall, apply just enough soil sulphur around the base of the plant to make the peat show yellow. Water in well after applying. This acts both as a fungicide and an acidifier.

PESTS:

Thrip and Red Spider are pests that may attack Azaleas. D.D.T. as packaged for spraying plants when combined with a light oil spray (1%) gives excellent results on Thrip.

Red Spider, during hot dry seasons, do some damage. An oil spray (not over 2%) helps, as does frequent evening washing from the hose. Sulphur is also good for control of Red Spider, but must not be used with oil or on plants that have been sprayed with oil.

Flower Spot is a fungus that rots the flowers or even the buds on the Azalea and is controlled by cleanliness. Keep all old or damaged flowers gathered up to prevent reinfestation. The disease will be carried over to the following season if infested flowers are allowed to remain on the plant or fall to the peat or soil around them. Fungus diseases are most active during cloudy or rainy weather. For this reason the later flowering varieties are most apt to be affected.

